

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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GREAT WESTERN MOVE.

MACOMB, McDONOUGH CO., ILL., January 14th, 1845.

DEAR SIR: I have persuaded myself, that in consideration of our past acquaintance, if not from the great importance of the subject matter itself, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you this communication. An old resident, as you know, of this country, I have had an opportunity of witnessing the manner of feeling, the jealousy and ill-blood that subsist on the part of a large portion of the people of this and adjoining counties, against the Mormon people; and while I have deplored it as an evil, formidable in magnitude and portentous in its aspects, the foulest scourge and curse of a country, possessing otherwise many peculiar advantages and blessings, I have been unable to see any reasonable prospect that our fierce discord will be brought to harmonize, and peace and good neighborhood be restored. It appears rather, that parties are increasing in exasperation and virulence, and are ever on the very edge of violent and bloody collision. A continuation of such a state of things must surely be deprecated by every lover of peace, and every friend to the rights of all. Does it not behoove all such to exert themselves to discourage and repress outrage, and to suggest, and endeavor to further such measures as may seem best calculated to not only secure the public peace and individual security, but to allay all hostile feeling? If we have any regard for the well-being of the community in which we live—if we would rescue our cherished and glorious republican institutions from the most scathing, withering reproach, we must exert ourselves, actively, zealously, manfully. Reflecting anxiously on this grave and most momentous subject, it has occurred to me, that a plan could be devised and matured, in which the great mass of both parties to this disreputable and dangerous broil, could be induced to acquiesce; and the plan which strikes me as feasible, I take the liberty to submit, and would respectfully ask for your candid consideration, and should it be deemed worthy that also of some of your brethren. I will state that it is wholly of my own suggestion, so that should you condemn it, you condemn that which has emanated from a single individual; though I may say, that I have submitted it to a number of persons whose judgments are entitled to respect, and whose approval has emboldened me to lay it before you. I have placed it in the form of an enactment of Congress, because I thought that form would convey my ideas more clearly and succinctly, and not by any means, because just those provisions should be embraced and no other; I intend them merely as outlines, most of the details may, and probably will be, disapproved of by you or your friends, but the question remains—could not others be devised and engrafted on the fundamental plan and basis of a Reserve, to be set apart by Congress for the Mormon people exclusively, which would meet the approbation of that sect as well as a great majority of the people of the United States? Cannot a scheme be formed, which, while it makes an exclusive appropriation of a tract of land to that people, where they would be safe from intrusion and molestation, and where they could, by their industry, cause the wilderness to blossom as the rose, shall, at the same time, secure, as a consideration, the sale of that wilderness; and, by effecting its appropriation and cultivation, enhance vastly the value of all other lands in the same region? I think there can be, and so think those whom I have consulted. Of course, nothing could be done without the consent and approbation of your people, and indeed most probably, not without their strenuous application by petition to Congress.

You might urge with overwhelming force the fact, of your having been extensively despoiled of your property in Missouri, and are yet without redress; and that you do not, and cannot live in the unmolested enjoyment of your rights in Illinois. In saying this however, I trust you will not deem me meddling imperiously in your affairs. On the other hand, numerous signed petitions, should it be necessary, could be had from every class of the citizens of Illinois, and these backed, I have no doubt, by the Legislature, should that also be deemed expedient; and there is every probability that so large a part of the people of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, would either sign petitions, or give the measure their sanction, as to stamp it as the *Western public sentiment*; and going before Congress in such an imposing form you would procure almost certainly, a grant on terms even more favorable than those I have proposed. But suppose you should not, still the credit clause of 10 years, when other lands are sold only for cash, would be a boon which you would do well, in my humble judgment, to accept. The removal of companies and individuals would be voluntary, and the success of the enterprise would by no means depend on all going,—such as choose might remain at Nauvoo and dispose of their property, at their leisure, and those coming from abroad to join you—would have the option of either stopping at Nauvoo, or of continuing on to a home, having its peace and security guaranteed by the Government of the United States. Untrammelled by state laws, and secure from annoyance by interlopers, with the intelligence, the enterprise, energy, and industry which your people possess, what a glorious little Commonwealth might you not erect! Consider what vast advantages and facilities you would have, over those possessed by Roger Williams, the religious founder of Rhode Island; and Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; and Calvert of Maryland. They cheerfully encountered all the hardships and horrors of a savage wilderness, with a wide ocean between them and their father-land; that they might enjoy unmolested, their religious opinions, and worship in a manner that seemed to them best; and now their memories are everywhere revered. Contemplate the noble opportunity which lies before you, of founding a *Model Republic*, and thus render your names as enduring as Romulus and Dido! With regard sir, to the details of my plan, I have supposed first, the *Pine region*, the most eligible from the peculiar advantage it would offer to the poorer class; for they would there have a resource at once, in being able to realize, at short intervals, the proceeds of their labor, in cutting, rafting and selling their timber and lumber, instead of encountering the delay and outlay of making a farm; in this I may be in error, and of that, none better than you, are capable of judging. Secondly, I have proposed a tract 24 miles square; that may be too much, or too little, a mere matter of expediency. Thirdly, I propose the payment of something to Government for the timber to be cut, though undoubtedly, the amount should be very moderate. Were nothing to be paid, objections, I fear, would be made, fatal to the grant, particularly by Eastern people, who have a repugnance to giving something for nothing; and an invincible dislike to a practice common in the west, and in their parlance termed *hooking*. Fourthly, I propose a boundary of five miles; perhaps that is too much, perhaps too little—a matter of expediency. I take it for granted that Congress would not sell for less than \$1 25 per acre, but it may be otherwise, and they might grant a longer term than ten years, and in other respects make the terms more favorable, especially should you apply with an approach to unanimity, claiming with vigor, a grant as some indemnity for your losses and sufferings. Fearing to be tedious, I must close with these remarks, trusting you will receive the whole as they are proffered in a friendly spirit, I ask your consideration of the matter, and should be pleased to hear from you, at your

earliest leisure, the opinion you entertain of it. With great respect, I subscribe myself, Your friend and well wisher, WM. P. RICHARDS. To the Rev. George Miller, Bishop of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Nauvoo, Ill.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE CALLED MORMONS, OR LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled; that there shall be selected under the direction of the President of the United States, somewhere in the region generally known as the *Pineria*, and within the territory of Huron, a tract of land, bordering on, and bounded by the Mississippi river, of twenty-four miles square; to be surveyed, marked and platted by the surveyor general of Iowa or Wisconsin, and which tract shall be forever set apart and known and designated as the *Mormon Reserve*; and so soon as said survey is completed, and public notice given of the same, it shall be lawful for any or all of said sect called *Mormons* to proceed to locate and settle in said reserve, on the conditions and under the restrictions hereinafter prescribed. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not in full communion with said sect, and not fully recognized as such by their constituted authorities, to locate or settle, either within the said reserve, or within five miles of any part of the boundaries thereof; and for the better securing of this provision, it is hereby made the duty of the commanding officer at Fort Crawford, upon information duly certified to him, immediately to proceed to reject and remove all such intruder or intruders.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid: That sites for towns, and the several mill-sites, as also the salt springs and mineral lands (should any there be) within the said Reserve, shall be selected, properly designated, and set apart by three commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; who shall make returns of the Plats in proper form within twelve months after the external boundaries shall have been run, or as soon thereafter as may be; and upon an early day thereafter, the President shall cause the lots in the several sites, the mill seats and salt-springs, and the mineral lands in convenient parcels, to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of five years; but none but a bona fide Mormon shall be allowed to purchase, nor shall a transfer by gift, sale or otherwise, of such purchase, to any other than a bona fide Mormon, be lawful.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted: That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a superintendent, to be charged with the supervision and care of said Reserve, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of (\$5,000, and whose duty it shall be to reside at some central and convenient place in said Reserve, and grant permits to take up, use and occupy land with sufficient timber for farming purposes, under such regulations as the President of the United States or future acts of Congress may prescribe; and also, under like regulations, to cut and convey timber from lands not entered, such timber either to be sawed into lumber, or rafted in logs to a market; but persons to whom such permits are granted, shall give security to the satisfaction of the said Superintendent, for the payment monthly, of the sum of — per thousand feet of lumber, board measure, for all timber so cut; and upon failure to pay at the expiration of any month, he or they shall be assessed and charged an additional ten per cent; on failure a second month (in succession), an assessment of, twenty per cent, and summary process of attachment shall issue against both principal and securities; and on failure of three months in succession, the permit shall be revoked, and he or they shall be deemed ever after incapable of holding a permit, unless the Secretary of War after investigating the case shall see proper to grant one.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted: That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent, to allow of the entry of any and all lands not herein before reserved, at the minimum rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, payable in ten years from the day on which public notice was given that entries might be made, but patents, vesting the fee-simple title, shall not issue until the entire Reserve shall have been paid for, at the rate of one and a fourth dollars per acre, together with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum for ten years; that is to say, the sum of seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and eighty dollars; and for the prompt and equitable adjustment of the debt, the Reserve shall be credited with the net proceeds as they are received, of sales of all town lots, salt springs, mill seats, mineral lands and timber, and at the expiration of the

ten years of credit, with the amounts received from other lands; on the expiration of three months thereafter, all lands entered and not paid for shall be deemed forfeited, and within the three months next thereafter, shall, together with all the land within the said Reserve that remains unentered and unpaid for, be sold to the highest bidder for cash in hand. And should there then remain a deficiency in the sum total of receipts, that deficiency shall be supplied by a levy pro rata on all the real estate within the Reserve, to be assessed and collected within six months; and on its collection, and not before, patents shall issue, vesting the fee-simple in the several legal claimants; provided however, that should any tract or lot of land in the legal subdivision of forty acres, fail to bring the sum of one and a fourth dollars per acre at the public sale, its last claimant if any there be, and if not, its last occupant shall be liable for the deficiency and summary process shall issue for its collection.

Sec. 5. The inhabitants of said Reserve shall have power to adopt such Constitution, and pass such laws for their good government as they may deem proper, provided such Constitution and laws be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 6. All persons elected or appointed to office under the Constitution and laws of said Reserve, shall, previous to entering on their duties, take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 7. Fugitives from justice and persons accused of crime, having been inhabitants of said Reserve, and found in any state or territory of the United States, shall be given up to the legal authorities of said Reserve, on application to the executive of the state or territory in which they are found; provided, however, the proper and usual proof is adduced, and provided also, the crime of which he or they are charged, is punishable in said state or territory.—And fugitives from justice from any state or territory, or persons charged with crime and found in said Reserve, shall in like manner be given up, whether the crime with which he or they are charged, be or be not, punishable by the laws of said Reserve.

Sec. 8. All persons applying for location and settlement within said Reserve, are required to furnish proof to the satisfaction of the superintendent thereof, that he is in full communion with the Mormon church; and upon making an entry of land, or purchasing or contracting to purchase a town lot, mineral lot, salt-spring or mill-seat or any part or parcel of either, he shall be entitled to all the privileges, immunities and exemptions conferred or intended to be conferred by this act, and all such shall be deemed to have relinquished all claim to a representation in the Congress of the United States, and to vote for President and vice President of the same.

G. Miller's answer to the above letter. Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1845.

Wm. P. Richards, Esq.

Respected friend:—I received your very interesting communication of the 14th inst., by the hand of Mr. Shelton, and after a candid perusal, laid the document before a council of some of the leading official members of our Church. Suffice it to say that it was well received, and agreed upon, that I should forthwith write to you, asking permission to publish the entire document in our weekly paper, together with our own proposals and views.

And if you please you may write to leading members of the legislature, that the subject matter may be agitated by them, and all that you may think proper to write to in the several states and territories, preparatory to obtaining their sanction to the project. So that the Congress may take action on the subject, at the earliest possible period after petitions can be gotten up circulated and returned.

In haste, very respectfully &c., GEORGE MILLER.

Macomb, Feb. 23, 1845.

Rev. George Miller,

Respected friend:—Yours of the 29th ult., has just been received. I am gratified that you received my communication kindly and judged of it candidly. My further reflections have more and more satisfied me that if this business is followed up in the proper spirit, with forbearance, and calm reasoning with those who may at first seem to doubt or disapprove,—a plan may be devised that will meet the approbation of all parties, and be productive of great eventual good.

Considering the mutual exasperation and jealousy that unfortunately exist, it seems to me important to consider, as the next step,—what would be the best—rather, the least objectionable manner of bringing it before the public. Should it appear as an *Anti-Mormon* proposition it might arouse the hostility of many of your people; while on the other hand, should it appear as a *Mormon* project it might be fiercely attacked and denounced by their enemies. Under the circum-

stances, I am inclined to be in favor of the plan you propose,—the printing of it first in your paper, accompanied by such remarks as you may see proper to make, will be the best;—and therefore, though I am averse generally to having my name figuring in the public prints, I give my consent to the publishing in extenso my letter to you. I will be pleased at any time, to hear from you.

Most respectfully, yours, WM. P. RICHARDS.

The foregoing correspondence has inspired us with lively interest. And the perusal has confirmed our hope that there were many patriotic men and high minded philanthropists whose hearts were not yet hardened by bigotry nor their eyes filmed over with prejudice. And we bless all peace makers without distinction of parties or religions. And if the benevolent hearted of all ranks and conditions will rise up together and do the same, diligently endeavoring to assuage the violence of factious and schismatic minds; their names will be emblazoned on the roll of fame, along with the founders of our independence. But if the folds of our United States constitution are not ample enough to tolerate and protect even all the diversified religions of the whole earth, as occasion may require; then, the noble framers thereof have deceived themselves, and tantalized emigrant from all nations, with the form of a government that is more specious than solid.—But we will not yet persuade ourselves that America is not large enough to furnish an asylum for men of all religions and free thinkers too. And we firmly believe that our constitution is liberal enough to allow every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without ever impairing the liberty or rights of other men.

And we will lay down the following principle which the friends to national union may do well to consider. The principle is this, that men of congenial religious or other interests, should separate themselves from those of adverse faith and interests and pair off, each to each. Let the Roman Catholic cleave to the Roman Catholic, and the Jew to the Jew, and the Mahometan to the Mahometan, and the Presbyterian and Latter day Saint, to their own people. United however under one general government, on the righteous terms of mutual reciprocity, as necessity and advantage may require. The promiscuous intermixture of heterogeneous bodies for the purpose of unity and strength is alike distant both from pure religion and sound philosophy.

The framers of the constitution never contemplated reducing all religions to one; but they contemplated the very diverse interest of people living in different climates habituated to different religions and policies, harmonized however into one grand confederacy, without merging their individual identity. If we as a people were colonized according to the above suggestions in some remote territory of the United States, it would then be demonstrated whether we should sink under the weight of our own corruptions or rise with the splendid buoyancy of our own virtues. We have ever sought to test the value of our civil and religious polity apart from other people. Our coming to the State of Illinois from the extreme unsettled border of the far west, was not a matter of choice with us, but of necessity. And although we have now a large investment in Illinois which must depreciate by removal; still, we are willing to accept of any eligible location within any part of the territory of the United States under such wholesome provisions as may hereafter be stipulated and agreed upon. The principal features of the bill before us, with some variations, will receive the cordial acquiescence of this people. If our removal should take place before we have opportunity to effect a favorable sale of property here, we should require so much as a convenient outfit and insupportable suffering. If we should be located on some frontier exposed to foreign invasion, the interests of the nation to which we are bound by the strongest ties, would suggest the necessity of furnishing us with military stores and arms adequate to the demand. One error however in the bill before us cannot pass unnoticed. The territory of 24 miles square is altogether too contracted for a people, numbering with our families little less than 300,000 souls, besides some 200,000 more that would cleave to us from affection, friendship or interest. A half a million persons settling a new and uncultivated region, must necessarily require a wider range than if they came into a highly cultivated country. A portion of territory not less than 200 miles square, would be none too great or roomy for the increase of the people arising in a period of 10 years judging from the analogy of ten years that have gone by.

Any one of the following portions of territory might be considered by this people as eligible. 1st. West of the State of Missouri, a territory of 200 miles

square. 2d. From the mouth of Red Axe river, bounded by the Mississippi west, extending north to the mouth of Caipawa river, thence east 80 miles, thence south 80 miles, thence west to the place of beginning in the territory of Wisconsin. 3d. A similar portion of territory lying in the western part of Texas, from the mouth of the Colorado river on the Gulf of Mexico, extending west and north to the extreme limits of Texas. 4th: A similar portion of territory in Oregon bounded by the Pacific ocean on the west, and Oregon (or Columbia) river on the north. Now if the legislatures of the western states and territories will pass resolutions favorable to the proposed project, and the people generally petition Congress to set off a territory as proposed in the above, according to the prayer of the petition, that we as a community may forward to the congress of 1845 & 1846, according to the stipulations as above suggested, it will meet the sanction and approbation of a large majority of the official and lay members, of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter day Saints. GEORGE MILLER.

MORE ANNEXATION.

What we apprehended and deprecated, it appears by the following article from a Detroit paper, is actually coming to pass; and the annexation of Canada is to be insisted upon as a counterpoise to the proposed annexation of Texas. This Government has no pretence of claim to Canada, it is true; but, according to our view of the subject, quite as much as it has to Texas. There are natives of the United States in Canada as well as in Texas, and even more of them; and the project of the annexation of Canada may at least claim the support of those whose conclusion argument in favor of the annexation of Texas is that 'it will enlarge the area of human freedom.' We trust, after all, however, that our friends in Michigan are not in earnest in their memorial in favor of the Annexation of Canada, but intend it only as an *argumentum ad absurdum* against the Annexation of Texas. [Nat. Intell.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Jan. 10. Counter Annexation.—The citizens of Detroit are generally well satisfied with the Union as it is. They have never sought to extend its limits for their own sectional advantage, against the wishes of other sections of our common country.—They gave a memorable example of their moderation and fidelity, under strong temptations, during the late Canadian troubles. But they are not insensible to the value of the country lying on their North, or indifferent to their own relative weight as Northern men in the Councils of the Union. And the pending propositions for the Annexation of Texas, with more or less prospect of ultimate success, have at length moved them to serious action.

A petition to Congress for the acquisition of Canada, contemporaneously with that of Texas, is in general circulation among our citizens. It has already received, we understand, numerous signatures, among which are found the names of our most respectable, sober, and influential citizens—men who are not likely to turn back in their undertaking. Many more will doubtless be added. The prayer of the petitioners is that negotiations for the cession of Canada may be opened with the British Government, and that in any proceeding for the annexation of Texas a provision may be inserted that the same shall not take effect until Canada has also been annexed. The reasons set forth are two-fold. First, that the addition of Texas to the South demands the like addition of Canada to the North, in order to preserve the just balance and equipoise of the Union. Second that Canada is in itself a most desirable acquisition for the United States, with a view both to military defence and to commercial intercourse.

Such are the views which many of the best citizens of Detroit, without distinction of party, are about to lay before Congress. We invite for them the attention of our fellow citizens elsewhere, and if they approve, their active cooperation and aid. Other portions of Michigan, we doubt not, will cordially concur, and all along Northern New York and Vermont we should anticipate a warm and effective response. The whole North, indeed, is deeply interested. What say you, fellow citizens!

The proposition, it will be seen, is conditional. If Texas comes in, then Canada. But if Southern annexation is abandoned, then the Northern will share the same fate. The North, strong in its own resources and free energy, need not cringe or invade—nor should it ever submit to encroachments or invasion.

Earthquake at St. Thomas.—The Captain of the brig Orleans, which arrived here from St. Thomas on Sunday, reports, that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 2d instant, about 11 o'clock, A. M., which lasted a very short time,—no damage done.

OREGON.

On the 31 inst. the bill below, passed the house of representatives, by a vote of 140 to 59. From what we can learn, it has passed the Senate ere this, and become a law.

A BILL

To organize a territorial government in the Oregon Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this act, all the country belonging to the United States, lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and bounded on the south by the forty-second, and on the north by the fifty-fourth degree and forty minutes of north latitude, shall constitute and be organized into a temporary government, to be called the Oregon Territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that there shall be appointed a Governor of said territory, who shall continue in office for the term of five years, unless sooner dismissed by the President, who shall reside in the territory west of the Rocky mountains.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that there shall be appointed a secretary of said territory, who shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner dismissed, who shall reside in the said territory west of the Rocky mountains.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the laws passed by the Legislature, the public records of the territory, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, to transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings once in each year to the secretary of State of the United States, and to perform such other duties as are prescribed by law for the secretary of the territory of Wisconsin.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that the Governor and judge shall adopt and publish such laws of any of the United States or territories, criminal and civil as may be necessary, and suited to the circumstances of the territory, and report them to Congress; which laws shall be in force in the district, till the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but the legislature of said territory shall have power to alter or repeal the same, provided, however, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the Governor of said territory shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and appoint and commission all officers in the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that previous to the organization of the general assembly, the Governor shall have power to appoint such magistrates and other civil officers as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in said territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that when the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates, and other civil officers shall be defined by an act of said assembly.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, that the Governor shall, for civil purposes, lay off such districts, counties, and townships as may be necessary and convenient, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, that the Governor shall, for military purposes, lay off such districts and beats as he shall think proper and right; and he shall have power to ordain and enforce such rules and regulations as he may think best adapted to render the militia of said territory most efficient.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, that so soon as there shall be five thousand free white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States, they shall have authority to elect representatives from the counties, townships, and districts to represent them in the general assembly of said territory.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Governor to lay off in said territory districts, counties, and townships, for the purpose of elections as aforesaid.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, that the Governor shall also prescribe the times and places for holding said elections, and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of free white males in said territory; and the Governor shall also cause the census to be taken at least once in every year, by persons to be appointed for that purpose in said territory.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, that for every five hundred free white male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, until the legislature

shall otherwise direct: provided, that the number of representatives shall never exceed fifty.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, that no person shall be entitled to vote for a representative, or be eligible or qualified to act as such, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States or some territory thereof, or unless he be an actual resident of said territory, who shall acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States over said territory, and shall be a free white male over the age of twenty-one years: provided, however, the judges of elections shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty, to interrogate, under oath, any and all persons who may be suspected of a want of fidelity to the jurisdiction of the United States over said Territory, and to reject the vote or votes of any person or persons who may refuse to renounce, under oath, allegiance to any other government, when required to do so by said judges.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted. That the Representatives, elect aforesaid, shall serve for the term of two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; and in case of death or resignation of a Representative, the Governor shall issue his writ to the district, county, or township, to elect another in his stead, to serve the residue of the term.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted. That the General Assembly shall consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted. That the Legislative Council shall consist of five members, any three of whom to make a quorum.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted. That the members of the Council shall be appointed in the following manner: As soon as Representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time & place for them to meet together, they shall elect five persons, having the same qualifications as a Representative, who shall constitute and serve as a Legislative Council. All vacancies occurring in said Council shall be filled by the House of Representatives.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted. That the members of the Legislative Council shall serve as such for the term of five years; but the same shall be classed by lot, so that one of said Council shall go out of office in each year.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted. That the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws for the government of said Territory, not repugnant to this act nor to the constitution or laws of the United States.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted. That all bills having passed by a majority of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; and no act whatever shall be of any force without it, unless (when vetoed by the Governor) it shall be passed by a vote of two-thirds of each House.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted. That the Governor shall have power to convene the Legislative Assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient; and said Legislative Assembly shall not at any one time continue in session longer than sixty days.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted. That the Governor, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or district judge thereof, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully demean himself in office.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted. That so soon as the Governor shall have entered upon the duties of his office, he shall appoint a time, and designate convenient places, and make such other regulations as may be right and proper, for the election of a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with the right of debating, but not voting; said delegate to be elected by the qualified voters in said territory, and to hold his office for two years.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted. That there shall be an attorney and marshal appointed, who shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salaries, and perform the same services, and be subject to the same regulations and penalties, as the attorney and marshal of the territory of Wisconsin.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted. That the Governor, secretary, judge, attorney, and marshal shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted. That so soon as a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge, secretary, attorney, or marshal, it shall be the duty of the Governor to report, as soon as practicable, the same to the President, who shall fill such vacancy; but in case of death or sickness or any other disability, the Governor for the time being may designate any other individual to perform the duties of such officer.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted. That the court established by this act for said territory, shall have and exercise original common-law jurisdiction, both in law and equity over all cases arising in said territory; and shall have the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as

is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States: provided, always, That in cases where any British subject, resident or trading in said territory of Oregon, shall be arrested, charged with the commission of any misdemeanor or felony, the same shall be delivered over to the nearest tribunal of the British Government, having jurisdiction over the offence. This provision not to apply after the period of twelve months from any notice which may be given by the United States, as contemplated by the third article of the convention now subsisting between the two countries in relation to said territory.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted. That the said court shall have power to appoint a clerk, and regulate his fees.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted. That said court shall have a superintending control over, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising in any court, and all subordinate judicial tribunals that may be established by law in said territory.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted. That the Governor shall perform the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs within said territory, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted. That the judge shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; which salaries to the above officers to be paid them quarterly, out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted. That the members of the legislature shall receive each three dollars per day for every day they are in session, and fifteen cents mileage for travelling, in going to and returning from the said session, estimated according to the most usual travelled route.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted. That the President of the United States is authorized and required to cause to be erected, at suitable places a line of stockade forts and block houses, not exceeding five in number, from some point on the Missouri river, on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky mountains.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted. That the President is authorized and required to cause fortifications to be erected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted. That provision hereafter shall be made by law to secure and grant six hundred and forty acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the territory of Oregon, being a citizen, on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same, or any part thereof, for five consecutive years, or to his heirs in case of his decease.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted. That to every such inhabitant, being a married man, there shall be granted, in addition, one hundred and sixty acres to his wife, and the like quantity of one hundred and sixty acres to the father for each child under the age of eighteen years he may have, or which may be born within the five years aforesaid.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted. That no sale or contract of any kind, of such lands, shall be valid before a patent issues therefor; nor shall the same be taken in execution, or bound by any judgment, mortgage, or lien of any kind, before the patent issued: provided, always, that the future grants of lands contemplated by this act shall be subject to the settlement of any dispute now pending between Great Britain and the United States in relation to their respective claims, and subject also, to the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of the Indian title to the said lands.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted. That the President is authorized and required, if he shall think it necessary, to appoint not more than two additional Indian agents, with a salary of one thousand dollars, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Governor of said territory, to superintend the interests of the United States with any Indian tribes west of any agency now established by law; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

And whereas, by a convention entered into between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was stipulated and agreed, that any country on the northwest coast of America, to the westward of the Stony mountains, should be free and open to the citizens and subjects of the two powers; it being competent, however, to either of the contracting powers in case either should think fit, at any time after the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention.

Sec. 42. Be it therefore further enacted. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to close or obstruct any of the harbors, bays, and creeks, or the navigation of rivers, within the territorial limits of the territory hereby organized, or any part of the country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, between the forty-second and fifty-fourth degree and forty minutes of north latitude, against the vessels, citizens, and subjects of Great Britain, agreeably to the provisions of the third article of the convention of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States and Great Britain, until the termination of the said stipulation of said convention.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby required, to cause

due notice to be given to the British government of the desire and intention of the government of the United States to annul and abrogate the convention with Great Britain relative to territory on the northwest coast of America, concluded August sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, agreeable to the provisions of the second article of that convention: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed or carried into effect by any of the officers or citizens of the United States, as to interfere in any way with any right which any of the subjects of Great Britain may have in the territory herein mentioned, as provided for in the convention aforesaid, until the expiration of twelve months after notice shall be given, as above provided, by the President of the United States.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1845.

LOTS SOLD FOR TAXES.

We would call the attention of those concerned, to the lots which have been sold for State and County taxes for the last two years in this city. The term for redemption will soon expire, and the said lots will then be beyond the reach of those, who in default of a few cents, have thus lost their property. Every person owing lots in the city of Nauvoo, should lose no time till he ascertains at Carthage, whether his lot has been sold for taxes.

THE SEASON.

On Wednesday last we could tell whether the equator had advanced a few degrees to the north; whether the Mississippi valley had slid down south a bit;—the thermometer stood at 74 degrees in the shade, and a thunder shower at evening, seemed to be tokens of warm weather, and thus the visible appearance of men's faces, and time's face.

On Saturday one bale of Cotton and several bales of Leather arrived from Mississippi, for the benefit of 'Nauvoo Manufactory'; the spinning jinnies, or some of them, and the looms being ready, business will begin to go ahead.

On Monday, the 24th between 7 and 8 o'clock the steamer *Lyne* appeared on the Rapids, which was a sign that the navigation of spring had commenced.—News by the *Lyne*, from St. Louis to Feb. 21. Nothing of interest.

NAUVOO GOING AHEAD.

The articles specified in the card below can be had at the Manufactory on short notice. We also understand, that the company will start a large supply of various articles (Manufactured in Nauvoo) to Galena and the intermediate towns, and also below as far as New Orleans, Warsaw excepted, in the course of a week or so, several associations have commenced business and the case in hand is: *Nauvoo goes ahead!*

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION. Manufactured by the Nauvoo Cough and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit:—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Caddies, Cabs, Barouches, Buggies and Buggy Waggons, Hearse, Sportsmen's Trotting Waggons, two and one Horse Lumber Waggons, Ox and Horse Carriage, Springless Roadsters, Pick Fords, Bikes, Carriages and Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars, and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be paid for, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't. of the Association.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The great convention of Massachusetts, (Jan. 29th), to repudiate the principle of annexation of Texas, or cut the gordian knot of American union, may be summed up in the following.

Resolved, That in case the area of slavery be extended by the annexation of Texas to the United States, the free States will be relieved from all obligation, which may be supposed to have bound them in any manner to the support of slavery; and that it will be their duty to treat slaveholding on land, no less than on the sea, as a species of piracy, at war with all just laws and constitutions, and not to be countenanced, in any way whatever, either by restoring fugitive slaves, or furnishing military aid to suppress servile insurrection.

Well said, old Massachusetts!—this puts us in mind of the old negro whose beans were nibbled by a wood chuck.—His master told him he must pray to God and keep the wood-chucks out. So the negro mounted a big bass wood stump, and began, and concluded thus: 'O Lordy me God,' (the wood-chuck hearing the pious ejaculation, started from the beans to his hole in the stump, and the negro seeing him, concluded,) 'take care your black wood a chucky, or Pll killa he!'

The new Comet.—The Philadelphia Ledger says, that this comet is easily seen by the naked eye, from seven to nine o'clock in the south-west. Above the planet Jupiter, (which is now very bright in that part of the heavens,) and some distance to the left may be observed a group of stars, forming an irregular quadrilateral figure, directly under which about half way to the horizon, the comet may be seen, presenting a dim, misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog.

As the present generation, like the

Athenians, is fond of new things, the appearance of a comet, the trial of a bishop for licentiousness, a duel, a great riot, the martyrdom of the saints, or a new fashion present a 'misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog,'—there is no doubt of it.

And were we to judge from appearances, the people of this generation, that is, the high life portion, which not unfrequently have to cloak "spiritual wickedness in high places," because charity can hide a multitude of sins, with all their honors thick upon them, present a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog," before God.

The proceedings of Congress, and the several legislatures of the States, with all their shifts and turns for power and presidents, bolstered up with unconstitutional, illegal, arbitrary, and tyrannical acts covered by a hypocritical mask, present, a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog," to the surrounding nations.

Finally, the church of Jesus Christ of latter day saints, with only about 300,000 in all the world, among 8 or 900,000,000 driven from Missouri by executive force, murdered with impunity, and unchartered from "perpetual succession," because the king can do no wrong, present a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog," to men clothed with a little brief authority—or men sanctified to serve the devil.

Upon the whole, we wish the present generation was a little more anti-fogmatical, so that a "misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog," in the shape of "mobs" could be seen as quick as a comet.

THE RIVER.

The river has risen nearly two feet, and continues to rise; of course, navigation is ready. The weather has all the appearance of Spring, only we make some allowance for March.

'THE COLD PLAGUE.'

We regret to state, that this formidable disease continues to prevail, though, we believe, with diminished severity, in the settlement in which it originated.

Among its recent victims, we are sorry to number Capt. William Gilliam, of Six Mile Prairie, who departed this life on Sunday evening last, at the age of 41; leaving a disconsolate widow, and several children, together with a large circle of friends, to deplore his loss. The Gilliam family is one of the most worthy and respectable in this section of Illinois; and removed to the American Bottom upwards of forty years since. Deeply, indeed, have they recently drunk of the cup of affliction. In addition to the estimable citizen, whose death we are now called upon to record, and of another member, whose decease was announced in our last, Mr. John Gilliam and his wife and Mr. Thomas Gilliam and his daughter, have all taken their departure for another world within a few months; and some other members of the family, we understand, are still lying on the bed of sickness.—*Alton Tel.*

'Floods and plagues,' are the order of the day. The Lord's will, and not ours be done.

S. HULET.

Lima, Feb. 1845.

degradation and damnation;—it will hurt religion, and somebody will make money out of it.

God in his dealing with Israel and others in the Bible, always gives the facts of the case, no matter what the sin was. To substantiate which, read Genesis 38, and Ezekiel 16. The great sign of the sin of this generation, is her gormandizers, and priests, make clean the outside of the platter, and while wash the sepulchres. But the filth and the dead bones are just as offensive to chastity and virtue, as if they had been found on the Prairies of Missouri, or stained the floor of Carthage jail.

We frequently see the most loathsome, libellous, slanderous, indecent, and vulgar pamphlets cruising round, among the same delicate gentlemen, against the Mormons, and not a word said about modesty, human rights or any thing else! That red-eyed monster of a Davis of Alton; Jackson the out law; or even the most abandoned priests of Baal, can write, publish, blackguard, and murder, or apologise for it, and who rises up, like a Josiah to purify the land? If any speak, for him have I offended."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Neighbor.

SOME THINGS THAT I LIKE.

I like a system fraught with grace,
With knowledge, truth and love;
Such as the saints of latter days,
And angels have above.

A man of truth I like to see,
Whose heart is just and pure,
And filled with perfect charity,
That all things do endure.

I like a land where freedom reigns,
In glory, and in might;
And justice doth its cause maintain,
Dispensing equal rights.

I like a man in office high,
Both honest, great, and bold,
Who will not sell his liberty,
For honor, fear, or gold.

I like a nobly hearted man,
Who seems to be a slave,
Who never will, nor never can
Submit, this side the grave.

I like a gospel full and free,
Where gifts, and grace abound,
And filled with light and liberty,
And this the saints have found.

I like a God who has not changed,
From what he was in yore;
What he was then, the same remain
Now and forever more.

S. HULET.

Lima, Feb. 1845.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

God governs this world and the universe by certain fixed and unchangeable laws, called the laws of nature; that is when he brought this world out of chaos and set it a whirling around the bright luminary of day, he established certain laws, laws that are as unchangeable as himself, by which it should be governed and all things thereon.

The sun that is placed in the centre of our solar system, revolving itself around a certain centre within itself; and the planets, at the same time revolving around the same centre, returning at stated periods to particular positions in the heavens, are all kept in regular order by one of these laws.

The same sun that causes a 'spice of grass to grow in the humble valley,' will decorate our gardens with flowers and rear the lofty oak in yonder grove. The same law that brings along the gentle breeze merely causing the leaf of the forest to quiver, will send forth the hurricane and tornado, leaving desolation, destruction and death in its course; and these laws are as unalterable and unchangeable as their author. Man changes; to day he will make a law, tomorrow repeal it; one generation establishes a certain form of government, the next demolishes it, and on its ruins rears another of quite a different character; to day man will anathematize what he honored and adored yesterday, vindicate and approve what he will ridicule and slander tomorrow, ever changing and unstable in his mind. Not so with the laws of nature; they remain uncancelled through the lapse of time, recorded in the great statute book of nature, printed with indelible characters on the animal and vegetable kingdoms, promising a long life with peace and happiness to the willing and obedient, but declaring, with a voice more terrible than the thunders of Sinai, sickness, pain and a premature grave to every violator. That these laws are unchangeable and remain the same from generation to generation, must be a self-evident truth to every thinking mind.

Day and night come and go now by the same law, they did when the earth was first put in motion.

The animal and vegetable kingdoms are undergoing the same changes, subject to the same laws now as they were anciently.

Heat always did, as at the present time expand bodies, and the absence of it contract them.

Blood which is the life of our bodies, circulates through our system, and is kept in motion by the same law, and is

subject to the same rules, as it was in the case of the Antiochians. Men, at the present day, needs food to nourish and invigorate his body, as well as generations that have passed and gone. Bad are, unwholesome food, gluttony and drunkenness, causes sickness and death, and always did, ever since Adam was banished from the garden of Eden, and sent forth to seek his fortune by the sweat of his brow.

Poor puny man may talk of changes, he may philosophize and undertake to prove that nature's laws have changed, may abolished or become obsolete, and may now be violated with impunity. Alas! poor deluded mortal! after it is too late, and to his utter astonishment, he will find nature has repealed none of her laws, erased no item; abolished no rule by which he must be governed in every thing he does, if he desires a long life, blessed with health and prosperity.

(To be continued.) J. H.
What is nature? What are nature's laws?—Type.

Recovery of Property.—The following circumstance is as true as it is singular. A few years ago two gentlemen, who had been left executors to the will of a friend, on examining the property found a scrap of paper on which was written, Seven Hundred Pounds in a Till. This they took in the literal sense, and examined all his apartments, carefully, but in vain. They sold his collection of books to a bookseller, and paid the legacies in proportion. The singularity of the circumstance occasioned them frequently to converse about it, and they recollected that among the books sold, (which had taken place upwards of seven weeks before) there was a folio edition of Tillotson's sermons. The probability of this being what was alluded to by the word "Till," on the piece of paper, made one of them immediately wait upon the bookseller who had purchased the books, and ask him if he had the edition of Tillotson, which had been among the books sold to him; on his replying in the affirmative, the gentleman immediately purchased them; and on carefully examining the leaves, found bank notes, singly dispersed in various places in the volumes to the amount of seven hundred pounds! But what is perhaps no less remarkable than the preceding; the bookseller informed him that a gentleman at Cambridge, reading the catalogue of this edition to be sold, had written to him, and desired it might be sent to Cambridge, which was accordingly done; but the books not answering the gentleman's expectations, they had been in the bookseller's shop till the period of this very singular discovery. —Foreign paper.

Immigration.—A letter from Dresden, published in the New York Herald, states that several associations of Germans have been formed for emigrating to the United States the ensuing summer, amounting in the aggregate to 20,000 souls—one company of Bavarians and Saxons, chiefly farmers and mechanics, are bound to Ohio and Western Virginia; another company, formed at Antwerp, has bought large tracts of land in Tennessee, to which they will remove—other companies are bound to Florida, Texas, Missouri and Iowa. The companies are well organized, of respectable persons, and have out agents in advance, to select and purchase their lands.

Business by the Telegraph.—The Cashier of a Baltimore bank yesterday informed the cashier at Washington, that he wanted \$20,000 in funds on New York. The answer came immediately back that it could be had, and the check was transmitted in a short time after by the evening mail. Affording such wonderful facilities as this, is it not surprising that means are not adopted by Congress for its continuance and extension at least to New York.—[Balt. Pat. 31st.]

The one day election bill has been returned by the President to Congress with his signature, and is therefore now a law of the land.

Law against Licentiousness.—We see that a law against Licentiousness has been again proposed in the Legislature of this State, making it a State Prison offence to be guilty of adultery or fornication. We do not expect, however, that any legislation will take place on this subject. The same movement has been made by the extreme moralists every other year, for the purpose of hanging on it a few speeches on the immoralities of the age. But as we said, we do not expect to see sedition made a felony. The majority of the men who assemble at Albany, Washington and elsewhere to legislate for the country, are themselves so much demoralized in consequence of association with speculators, office-seekers, gamblers and "lobby-members," that they might rather be expected to pass a law giving a premium for deceiving and betraying poor innocent females. Two-thirds of the licentiousness of this country are monopolized by the legislators, and the half of the remainder by the clergy.—Herald.

CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz renders it certain that Santa Anna was captured on the 15th Jan. After making several unsuccessful attacks on Puebla, he abandoned his army and sought to escape the country by reaching the sea coast. He was captured by two Indians, and on the 23rd confined in the prison at Perote. He says he is treated worse than he was when a prisoner of the Texans. He claims the privilege of leaving the country

with his principal friends, to repose from their toils; and declares that he had rather die than suffer the insults he is now receiving. It is understood that he will be immediately tried as a traitor, and the result is hardly doubtful.

Letters by the Cambria state that Mr. Coleman, the inventor of the Eolian attachment to the piano forte, is likely to dispose of his patent right in London for a munificent sum. He had the honor of exhibiting his invention to the Queen and Prince Albert a few weeks since, and both expressed themselves highly delighted with the tones of the improved instrument. The Times, and other journals of influence, speak in the warmest terms of commendation of the invention, and are of opinion that it will create a revolution in the style of music composed for the piano.

FROM THE N. O. JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

COAST SURVEY.
F. H. Geddes, Esq., of the United States civil engineers, acting under the instructions of Professor Bache, the able superintendent of the general coast survey, has arrived in this city, with the view of commencing immediately a reconnaissance of the gulf coast of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. We are glad that this important work has been confided to such an accomplished and energetic officer. He will probably begin by a general examination of the coast between the vicinity of this city and Pensacola bay. It is discretionary with him to begin at Mobile or near this point; but in view of the superior importance of the navigation and commerce, we presume operations will commence here. He will also examine the intermediate country from the mouth of the Mississippi to the chain of lakes—the lake routes to be fully explored. The charts of the coast in question are very imperfect, or we should rather say, limited, only superficial and partial surveys having been heretofore attempted. They seem to point out different centres of operation favorable to triangulation, as Lake Borgne, Mobile bay, and Pensacola bay; but this, with the nature of the triangulation possible, and the best position for the bases, Mr. Geddes will, of course, determine. He is, also, to ascertain how the lakes may be best connected. We know of no work so important to Louisiana, and especially to this city, from the vast interior commerce it opens to us. Mississippi, too, with her immense pine forests and materials for naval stores on ship-building, is deeply interested; and we may venture to assure Mr. G. that he will receive here, and all along his line of operations, every facility and information from the citizens. He will find that the coast from the mouth of the Mississippi, or from Lake Borgne to Mobile bay, offers great facilities for triangulation. That from Mobile to Pensacola is more difficult.

Napoleon's Value of Time.—Napoleon Bonaparte having one day visited a school, said to the scholars, on leaving them, "My lads, every hour of lost time is a chance of future misfortune." One of his biographers Bourienne, adds that these remarkable words, afford the maxim which formed, in a great degree, the rule of his conduct. Well did he understand the value of time, even his leisure was attended with exertion of mind.

Steamboat Accident.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 5th says: The steamer Lancet, on her way to Pittsburgh, struck a snag at Moscow, about twenty miles above this city. The snag glanced off her bow and entered her harbor guards, which were completely carried away, with part of the cook-house, and nearly all it contained. The hurricane roof was also partially damaged. No injury was sustained by the passengers or crew. [St. Louis Rep.]

Oregon Expedition.—We see it stated, that a company is forming in Iowa county, Wisconsin territory, to emigrate to the Oregon territory; one in Muscatine, Cedar and Scott counties, I. T.; another in Calena and Dubuque; another in the southern counties of I. T.; another in Putnam county, Ill.; several families in Mercer county, one family at least, and several young men from Rock Island county, and some from Ohio, are making preparations for this journey.

The number of hogs packed in the Wabash valley this season is stated at 62,400—a falling off, compared with last season, of 82,600.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 26th ultimo says that the quantity of pork received at that port the present season is less by more than one-half the quantity received to same time last year.

DRAKFUL OCCURRENCE.—The coroner on Monday evening held an inquest on the body of a little girl named Mary Hurley, whose death was caused by its clothes taking fire during the absence of its mother from her residence, in the vicinity of the Schuykill, Second and Filbert streets. [Phil. U. S. Gaz.]

NUNS AT POTTSVILLE.—An attempt is making to establish a Catholic Nunnery in the coal regions of this State, and no doubt with success.

THE ACCIDENT AT AUBURN.—The convict at Stratton, an account of whose dreadful accident I sent you on Wednesday, died this morning from the effect of his wounds. He was terribly mangled, and it is surprising to me that he lived so long after the fatal occurrence. He was an unmarried man, and was serving out his sentence for having been engaged in making bogus money. His term would have expired in about sixteen months.—[Auburn Letter to Liv., Jan. 5.]

LOWELL.—The statistics of Lowell manufactures show that the whole amount of capital invested in manufactures in that place is over \$11,000,000.

A PLAY STOPPED.—We see by the Philadelphia papers, that a play detailing the Herberston and Mercer affair, was ordered off the stage of the Chesnut theatre, by the Mayor.

John Powers, recently pardoned by President Tyler from the Kentucky penitentiary, in which he had been incarcerated for robbing the mail, has been arrested at New Orleans, charged with abducting a slave and committing forgery.

FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has received the Buenos Ayres British Packet of November 22 and 30, from which they glean the following items:

William Brent, Esq., was recognized as charge d'affaires of the United States, near the Government of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of November.

The Packet copies from the Gaceta—the official journal of the Buenos Ayres Government—a long article reviewing and condemning the proceedings of Commodore Voorhees, in the seizure of the Argentine squadron. Among other things the Gaceta alleges that the Rosalva—the vessel of Mr. Burrows—was not provided with the requisite legal papers to establish her American character, and that she had been for a long time employed in conveying provisions to the besieged inhabitants of Montevideo.

The accounts from Montevideo are of much the same tenor with those we have had for the last year and more. The besieged were constructing new fortifications, and manifested no disposition to yield; but a letter in the Packet says that the foreign volunteers were growing disheartened, and hopes were entertained that they would resume their neutrality.

Fructuoso Rivera was reported to be still in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande.

The debt of the State of New York, at the present time, according to the recent report of the comptroller of that State, is \$28,068,413 26.

The whole original cost of the canals of the State is officially reported to be \$30,461,304 84; and the tolls on them during the last year amounted to \$2,398,225 60. The entire canal system of the State pays an interest on the cost of the canals, as put down above, of about 6 per cent. per annum.

The number of acres of land assessed in the State is 27,675,075; and the assessed value of real and personal estate, as corrected by the board of supervisors, is \$399,891,923. The amount of State, county, and town taxes levied on this sum is \$4,243,101.

The whole number of free banks at present in operation is seventy, twenty-nine having been closed by the comptroller, and ten by their own stockholders.

Rights of Married Women.—A case occurred recently, in the Circuit Court of New York, where a husband was shown to have abandoned his wife thirteen years ago, since which he has done nothing for her, and now resides in New Jersey. In 1842, she leased a house at \$800 per annum for the purpose of keeping boarders. It was contended that, being a married woman, she had no right to make a contract, and the lease was void. The Court held that a married woman, in such a case, where she has a family to maintain, and her husband has abandoned her for thirteen years, has a right to make a contract, and the lease must be held to be valid.

Anti-Rent Movements.—On Wednesday last Deputy Sheriff Sedgwick arrested and brought in Joseph Finkle, of Anram, one of the leading anti-renters of that town, and one of the persons who was instrumental in getting Boughton, alias "Big Thunder," and the Indians of Rensselaer County, to visit this county at the first meeting that was held. These facts were fully proven on the examination, and also that he had taken an active part in the principal anti-rent meetings which have been held. It was also shown that he had taken possession of a large tract of land which did not belong to him, and had avowed his determination not to give it up—that he had as good a right to it as any one else, and he meant to retain the possession of it at all hazards. The examination of Finkle has not yet been brought to a close.—[Hudson Gazette, Jan. 28.]

Naval.—The U. S. ship Portsmouth, Commander Montgomery, got under way

in Hampton Roads on Saturday morning, and hove too off. Fortress Moore to salute the flag of Commodore Skinner, whose broad pennant was hoisted on board the U. S. ship Jamestown, Commander Cunningham, which latter ship had weighed anchor, and came up abreast. The two ships then proceeded to sea in company, with a strong north west wind, the Jamestown, we learn, ahead, and apparently increasing the distance between the Ports and herself. We expect, however, to learn further particulars from the pilots, when they return.

The U. S. steamer Union, Lieut. Com. McBlair, left the anchorage yesterday for Washington.—[Norfolk Herald, Jan. 28.]

Arsenic.—A workman in England was poisoned and died from working up arsenic in the manufacture of composite candles, for the purpose of giving them the appearance of wax. His arm and glands were swollen, purple patches gradually covered his arm, showing the putrescent state of his blood. The poison was more tardy in its effects by absorption than if taken internally, but equally certain. Similar accidents have happened in America, through want of sufficient caution in the manufacture of Paris green, in which arsenic is a principal ingredient.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE AND AMERICAN SUPREMACY.—The richest provinces of Persia have been lately thrown upon the British by the successful enterprise of Lieut. Selby, of the Indian navy. He ascended the Kooran in the Assyria, as far as Shuster, which has a population of 8,000 souls; and by following up another branch of the river to the westward, called the Desful, approached within thirteen miles of the town of that name, and about the same distance from the ruins of Susa, the Sushan of the Book of Daniel. The products of the region thus thrown open, are not only highly valuable, but admirably adapted to our markets. We might exchange for them our cotton fabrics to great advantage. Would it not be advisable, on the part of our government, to make an effort for ourselves in this part of the world?

New Kind of Fuel.—During the late gale on Lake Ontario, the wood of the steamer Oneida gave out, whereupon the Captain used about 30 tubs of butter for fuel, and by that means reached port.

Insanity among Quakers.—The London Globe states, as a fact deduced from the statistics of the hospitals, that the proportion of insane persons among the Quakers of England and Scotland is much larger than prevails among the rest of the community. This is owing, says the same paper, to great liveliness of conscience in matters of ordinary morality and the limitation of the mind, by reason of the peculiar tenets of that sect, to few objects of pursuit or pastime. [N. O. Pic.]

Choctaws.—Some three or four hundred of these Indians are now encamped on the Big Black, about eight or ten miles from Canton, Miss. They are waiting the arrival of the rest of the tribe, to proceed to their new homes beyond the Mississippi. Messrs. Forrester, of Mississippi, and Anderson of Tennessee, have the contract for their removal. [Bee.]

GRAND CONCERT.

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
The Nauvoo Choir and Band, proposing giving a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music in the 'Nauvoo Concert Hall' as a dedication of said Hall, to take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings the 3d and 4th of March, and longer if necessary. The doors will be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to commence at half past six precisely.

ORDER OF THE DEDICATION.

Introduction. by the Band
Overture Strike the Cymbal Choir
Dedictory Prayer H. C. Kimball by the Band
Slow March by the Band
Dedication Hymn B. Young Choir
Address Choir
Heavenly Vision Choir
Concertante Choir
Song Choir
Chorus do
Overture do
Part 2nd.
Overture Hand
Jesu-alum Choir
Song J. Kny
Trio Violins &c
Chorus Choir
Chorus, Duet and Chorus Choir
Concertante Band
Song Choir
Denmark do
Grand Slow March Band
Chorus Choir

S. H. GODDARD,
WM. PITT,
WM. CLAYTON,
WM. F. CAHOON,
JOHN PACK,
Committee.
Nauvoo, Feb. 22nd, 1845.

MARRIED.—In this City, on Sunday evening, the 16th instant, by President Joseph Young, Mr. JOHN OAKLEY to Miss MARY M. PATTERSON, both of this City.

Who could have expected anything less than that which we have received. A fine loaf of the bridal cake, well thickened with raisins, no doubt made and prepared by the hands of the fair and lovely bride herself—and,

All we have to say to John, Is, that he will continue on With Oakley's white and leafy, And make his branches leafy.

TO RENT

IMMEDIATELY, a farm containing 40 acres, six miles distant from Nauvoo, also another lot containing 38 acres. For terms apply to John Wilkie, a little north of the meeting ground, Nauvoo.—As there is fifty hundred rails wanted, a tenant that would furnish this amount would be preferred.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, Sarah Greenhow, Compt., vs. John Greenhow, Deft.

Petition for Divorce.
John Greenhow is hereby notified, that Sarah Greenhow has filed her bill for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him, the said John Greenhow, that a summons has been issued against him, made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court, when to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said John Greenhow is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of said summons, and answers or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.
WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep. G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

Martha Boley, Compt., vs. Cyrus Boley, Deft.

Petition for Divorce.
Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or pleads to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, Clerk.
WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep. G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock County, Israel S. Clapp, Compt., vs. J. H. Lyons, Deft.

Petition for Mechanics Lien.
J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Israel S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanics lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted accordingly.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.
W. WILLIAMS, Dep. G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cane-wares, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wood, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.
Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.
ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NOTICE.

OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk.
EGAN & SANDERS.
Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845-43f

LAND, in McDonough County, Ill., to exchange for lands in Hancock County, Ill.

Say 400 acres timber and prairie, well proportioned in good cultivation. Also 30 acres; also 125 acres. Enquire of Geo. Miller or John Taylor in Nauvoo, or Wm. G. or Andrew H. Perkins, of McDonough.

42-3w

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk-lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.
EGAN & SANDERS.
Feb. 19-43f

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.
E. OAKLEY,
G. W. ROSECRANS,
Nauvoo, Ill. Dec. 16, 1844-33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ash, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.
JAMES MENDENHALL.
Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials. Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.
A. MERRILL.
Nov. 26, 1844-39f

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of George Cannon deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by Wednesday 19th of March next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES LAMBERT,
Administrator.
Feb. 4th, 1845-40-4w

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premises in the town of Appanoose in Hancock County, to wit:

Also an undivided third part of ferry and privilege, including lands, boats, &c., belonging to the same between Appanoose and Fort Madison, and the following town lots in the town of Appanoose in Hancock County, to wit:

Lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 in block 9
4, 6, 7
2, 3, 4, 5
2, 3
6, 7, 8
10
3
1, 2
being real estate of which Edward White late of said county deceased, seized of, and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit bond with approved security will be required.
SAMUEL B. WHITE,
NANCY WHITE, Administrators.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 23d ult., contains a report of the trial of Pauline, a slave of Peter Rappeneck, for striking her mistress so as to cause the shedding of blood.

The testimony went to show that the slave Pauline was purchased by Peter Rappeneck about two years since from Mr. Francois Ruben, who owns a plantation a short distance below Natchitoches in this state, on which Rappeneck had been for some years as overseer. Some two months since, Rappeneck removed to this city, and rented one half of a double dwelling house, No. 52 Bayou Road, from Mr. Tenthart, who occupied the other half. About six weeks since, Rappeneck, who had business to transact in St. Louis, leaving his wife, whom he had represented to Tenthart and his daughter to be crazy, and his children, together with upwards of \$200 in money, in charge of Pauline, who was proven to be his paramour, and at present claims to be pregnant by him.

Immediately after Rappeneck's departure, Pauline took possession of his mistress's apartments, and removed her and the three children, aged eight, four and two years, to a back cabinet which she had previously occupied. Mrs. Rappeneck, who had sufficiently recovered to appear in Court, testified that since her husband's absence, she had been subjected to the most cruel and barbarous treatment from her slave, who had beaten her at times with a cane or leather strap, and with her fist, and had obtained such a mastery over her that she was afraid if she disclosed to any one her sufferings, that she would take her life. She also testified that she had a knowledge of her husband's intimacy with Pauline, which had caused much ill feeling between them, and had resulted on several occasions, in her being struck by her husband. Mrs. R. also testified to the cruel manner in which her children had been beaten by Pauline.

The testimony of Mrs. R. was corroborated by a slave named Dinah, who, on or about Christmas, had been employed by Pauline to work by the day in washing clothes. She stated that, on the second day after she had been employed, upon Pauline's returning from market, and discovering that a receipt was missing from the breakfast table, she charged the taking of it upon Constantine, the eldest child, who upon denying the theft, was dreadfully beaten with a leather strap by Pauline, who also tied the child's hands over her head and caused her to remain for some time in a kneeling position, with her knees resting upon the rough edges of small pieces of brick, which she had broken up for the occasion. A few days after she heard Pauline abusing some one in the cabinet, and upon her (Pauline) leaving the house, she entered the room, and for the first time discovered that there was a person confined there. She raised the mosquito bar and inquired if she could render Mrs. R. any assistance, but upon receiving no direct answer, (Mrs. R. fearing to disclose her situation,) she paid no further attention to it. On Saturday, the 13th instant, she again heard Pauline in the cabinet cursing her mistress, calling her opprobrious names, and telling her if she did not get up and go to work, she would whip her to death. Pauline at the same time dragging her mistress by the hair out of bed upon the floor, and beating her in the face with her fist. Upon her (Dinah) remonstrating with Pauline, she attempted to close the door of the cabinet upon her, and forced the child Constantine to hand her a cane, with which she beat Mrs. R. in a most shocking and cruel manner. The witness on the same day informed a gentleman, for whom she was doing some washing, of what had occurred, who on the next day addressed an anonymous letter to the Mayor, which led to the arrest of Pauline and the release of Mrs. R. and her children from their horrid situation. The testimony of the Mayor and Dr. Bernaud, in regard to the condition of the sufferers, was merely a confirmation of the above statements.

The case was submitted to the Jury without argument, who, after being instructed by the court in regard to the law applicable to the case, returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced her to death. She is to be hung on the 28th of March.

Outrages in Cattaraugus County, New York.

We learn from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that serious disturbances have taken place in Cattaraugus county, among the people residing on lands formerly belonging to the Holland Land Company; the Sheriff has been arrested by those on whom he was sent to serve process, and other demonstrations made upon the authorities after the fashion of proceedings in Rensselaer and Columbia counties.—*St. Louis Rep.*

It seems, says the Commercial, that the land has passed through several hands and foreclosures have been made and writs of ejectment served upon several of the occupants. The Sheriff while in the act of serving a writ in the vicinity of Ellicottville, was taken into custody, and several of his neighbors who started to inform him were also restrained. Our informant states that a mob of from three to four hundred individuals collected at Ellicottville, threatened to tear down the Sheriff's residence, and making demonstrations to burn the land office.

Col. Cooke, of Springville, was called upon by several citizens of Cattaraugus county, who requested his co-operation in suppressing the disturbance. Col. C. immediately warned several of his regi-

ment who collected at Springville, and started for Ellicottville. A person arrived from the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of procuring powder and ball.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The writer of the following letter to the Philadelphia Ledger claims, it will be seen, for his statements a semi-official character.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1845.

I learn, through a channel of direct communication with one of the important parties concerned in the matter, that the negotiations between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Calhoun, for the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, were yesterday brought to a close, and have not resulted satisfactorily to our government. The point of differences originates, of course, in the respective claims to a northern and southern line; ours being represented to run as high as 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, whilst the British demand denies the existence of our title within five degrees of the fixed limit. The prevailing opinion among the statesmen of both parties is, that our title is capable of being substantiated to the whole tract to the most northern point, though Mr. Adams, in his recent speech on Texas, asserted that the country owed him all the gratitude for inserting in our treaty with Spain for the cession of the Floridas, the article that alone establishes our claim to Oregon, and that he doubted whether it extended beyond 49 degrees of north latitude. Although Mr. Ingersoll, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House, took occasion this morning to discountenance the idea relative to the premature closing of these negotiations, I cannot be mistaken in the fact which is here asserted, nor that all correspondence in reference to Oregon, between the English Minister and the Department of State, has positively ceased. This negotiation has ended entirely contrary to the expectations of Mr. Calhoun, who, but a few days since expressed himself as anticipating the best possible results, and manifested no little feeling at the ambiguity of Mr. Archer, who referred to it in the Senate. As soon as the facts are officially promulgated, Congress will proceed at once to pass the bill which is now pending in the House, and to extend the protection and laws of the United States over Oregon as a Territory.

Compliment from the Israelites.

The Charleston Courier says, that the Israelites of that city are about to make a beautiful and magnificent present to the Hon. C. C. Memminger, their able counsel in the great Hebrew case now pending in the courts of that State, in token of their grateful sense of his arduous and self-sacrificing services in their behalf, he having generously declined a fee for the same. It consists of an elegant and richly chased silver pitcher of the Rebecca pattern, near two feet in height, and a massive silver waiter, eighteen inches in diameter. On the front of the pitcher is an inscription showing from whom it is a present, and the services for which it is awarded. It has also, on the right, a view of Jerusalem, with the palm of the desert, Rebecca at the well, stooping to draw water, and Abraham's servant, with his camels, in the distance. The waiter is chased with a rich oak border of leaves and acorns, and is decorated centrally with a beautiful wreath of roses and rose leaves.

Railroad System of the United States.

The Cincinnati Chronicle has a list of the finished railroads in the United States which extend over nearly five thousand miles. In 1835 there were but 984 miles of railroad completed in the country, which leaves 3,765 miles made since that year. The average cost is put down at \$20,000 per mile, making the capital invested \$75,300,000.

At present the income of the finished roads nearly equals the annual expenditure in capital; so that the extension of railroads is now in a great degree paid for by the goods transported on the existing roads. It is also true, that the transportation of freight costs less; so that the cost of making railroads now is in fact paid for by the savings produced by the railroads. Some of the different roads, after receiving one or two additional links, will form gigantic lines of iron steam communication.

1. For example, the great route from Portland to Buffalo, will soon receive two important additions, one at the eastern extremity prolonging it to Bangor, and the other at the western, uniting Buffalo by means of Mad river and Little Miami railroad, to the Ohio, when a steam car may run from Bangor (Me.) to Cincinnati (Ohio)—a continuous railroad one thousand miles in extent! This supposes that the projected road from Buffalo to Sandusky is made.

2. When the New York and New Haven, and the Baltimore railroads are to the Ohio completed, (both of which will be done in three years,) there will only need a link from the Ohio to the Little Miami railroad to make another grand route of eleven hundred miles from Bangor to Cincinnati, by the great central route are now completed; so that the completion of the other third is no longer a chimerical idea. Of the remaining third, the capital is already at hand, for the greater part. The part for which some effort is necessary is that from the Ohio river to the Little Miami railroad. But, when the Baltimore railroad reaches the Ohio river there, will be no want of capital to complete the remaining link.

Patent Office.

In the house of Representatives on the 29th ult. the annual report from the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1844, was presented, showing that during the year 502 patents have been issued; that 539 patents have expired; that 1,045 have been made for patents; that 380 caveats have been filed; that the receipts of the Patent office have been in amount \$41,230 06 from which are to be deducted \$10,340 repaid on applications withdrawn; that the ordinary expenses of the office have been \$24,228 04, to which is to be added \$2,076 49 for library and agriculture, and leaving a net balance of \$6,175 73 to the credit of the patent fund for the year; that \$2,822 66 has been paid for the restoration of models, records, and drawing under the act of 3d March, 1837; the number of applications for extension of patents was 12; two were granted and ten rejected; seven patents have been extended since the act of 4th July, 1836; the whole number of patents issued up to 1st January, 1845, is 14,024. The report was referred to the Committee on Patents.

That Coach.

The New Bedford Commercial Register states that the Coach, ordered some months since by the National Road Stage company, to be built by Messrs. Downing and Abbott, of Concord, New Hampshire, on his way from Ashland to the White House, has arrived in Boston on his passage south, and goes by the brig Chatham, to Baltimore, consigned to Howard Kennedy Esq., with directions to have it at Wheeling in season to take President Polk on his way over the mountains! It is said to be a very creditable specimen of Yankee skill, taste, and faithful workmanship. It was to have been called the "Harry of the West," behaved so strangely different last November from what this stage company expected of them that they have simply christened their coach the "President!"

Boston Notions.—The city of Boston appropriated nearly \$200,000 during the last year for public instruction. Of this sum \$30,000 was paid for the salaries of teachers.

Counterfeit five dollar gold pieces, so well executed as to puzzle good judges to detect them, are in active circulation.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist.

begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35f

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36-3m.

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa. One farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 180 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between 140 acres and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 100 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to ANDREW J. STEWART. Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps. Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-30-3m

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844.

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Madison, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Nauvoo at 9 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised. For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1845-35f.

QUILLS.

A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office. Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple. The Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce. One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

The subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited. N. B. Old pot-metal bought. SAMUEL SIMPSON. MORGAN PHELPS. Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses. HIRAM KIMBALL. Jan. 27th, 1845-30f

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us by call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hearsees, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythes, mowers, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Wa er street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Tim-ber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE J. ATHERTON.

W. M. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful, curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have long and intensely suffering, and even death prepared in as pleasant a manner as children eat them with avidity and pleasure. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; given and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL'S LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Laidness, nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and is price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

Has removed his office to the city of Nauvoo, and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23f

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office. Sept. 23, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. S. HALL'S STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER. Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Taylor's old house. June 15-21f

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes

opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as usual, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices:

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1/2
do	do	do	best	2 1/2
do	do	whole bound	plain	2 1/2
do	do	do	best	2 1/2
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1 1/2
do	do	do	best	1 1/2
do	do	half bound	plain	1 1/2
do	do	do	best	1 1/2
do	do	do	best	1 1/2
Twelves	full	bound	plain	1 1/2
do	do	do	best	1 1/2
do	do	half bound	plain	1 1/2
do	do	do	best	1 1/2
do	do	do	best	1 1/2

All other kinds of work not above mentioned, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.